

ton Plaster Paris, & Lime—afloat.

tons Plaster Paris,  
casks Lime,  
On board Brig *Nancy*, Captain Hall,  
AND FOR SALE, BY  
Lawrafon & Fowle,  
have also received by said Brig, Schmer,  
Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,  
boxes Cod Fish  
do. Mould and Dipped Candles  
do. Half Boxes Brown Soap  
Bale Beerboon Gurrabs  
peral, TEAS,  
Hyon of the latest importation,  
barrels N. E. Rum  
casks Bellona Gunpowder  
casks Fig Blue

In Store,  
one Brick and Pork  
Hia and Raven Duck  
Hyon and H. C. Skin Teas  
Cococado Sugar  
Claret and Madeira Wine  
Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles  
do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight,  
The Brig *Nancy*,  
R. B. Hall, Master;  
Burthen about 1200 barrels, &  
is in good order and will be ready to  
receive a cargo in three days.  
Apply as above.

TUNIS CRAVEN,  
received by the last arrivals a hand  
some assortment of  
SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—  
de Mull Mullins  
al lacquered and peacock  
laze, jappanned and  
figured lene  
crape  
ambrie, jaconet and  
mullins  
colored hair-cord  
ambrie  
British book muf  
do. handkerchiefs  
els  
ambrie and tam  
mull shawls  
comb and imperial  
do.  
ginghams, chintz  
alcoes  
cotton chambrys  
Mantiss  
swing silk  
cotton hosiery

ALSO,  
FRESH TEAS,  
superior quality, in small Leader canisters and  
by 6.

hogsheads retailing Molasses  
do. Sugar, of good quality  
barrels Beef, Salem inspection  
pipe London Particular Madeira Wine  
boxes Cotton Cards  
sacks Sago  
do. Licorice Root  
els of Clover and herbs Graft Seed  
quantity of red Soal Leather, and  
Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale, by  
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

## NOTICE.

Subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax  
street, near Duke street, lately occupied by  
James H. Hoole. Apply to Mr. John  
As some person has reported that the  
liable for back rents, the following are  
from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the  
proprietor of the lot) who leased it  
to me on an annual ground rent,  
that there is no truth in the said re-

Stephen Cooke,  
hereby acknowledge, to have received  
nd-rents due on a lot, in the town of A-  
a, on Fairfax street, leased of me by  
hen Cooke, up to the 31 day of Febr.  
5.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.  
er 1. 1805. (Dec. 16.)

## NOTICE.

those who are indebted to the subscriber  
on account of the concern of Powell and  
as well as Denney and Powell, that all  
not pay off their notes or accounts or  
bonds with security, on or before the  
of May next, their notes and accounts  
over into the hands of an attorney indi-  
cally.

EDWARD POWELL, jun. of Middleburg,  
led to settle and receive the debts due  
of that concern, should any apply  
reference to the subscriber in this place  
Edmund Denney.

PRINTED DAILY  
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1806.

[No. 1625.

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
At the Vendue-Store,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expeditely in the  
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and  
the prices of which are established, can at any  
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-  
mation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

## For Liverpool—direct.

THE SHIP

INTREPID,

Captain SMITH;

The greater part of her cargo  
being already engaged, a few  
hundred barrels will be taken on  
board, if immediate application is made to  
Marsteller and Young.

June 9.

## FOR SALE,

Brig INTREPID, lying at Conway's  
wharf.

1500 fath. Liverpool stoved Salt

100 tons Gunpowder.

A few boxes China Window Glass, of dif-

ferent sizes.

Some crates well-filled Earthen Ware.

One cask Quince and empty Bottles.

They will be sold down if applied for imme-  
diately and taken from the board.

Apply to

Marsteller and Young.

May 29.

## 6 hds first quality St. CROIX

Sugars,

Will be landed to-morrow, from on board the  
chooner *Federalist*.

For sale, by

Richard Veitch & Co.

June 9.

## JUST RECEIVED

And for sale,

4 Casks of London Brown

Stout, of a superior quality.

John M'Donald.

Corner of King and Royal streets.

June 7.

## FOR SALE

By the subscriber,

Mould Candles, of a very superior

quality, by the box, and in smaller packages.

Window Glass, of different sizes, and

Barrel Wine, in quarter casks, and in jugs.

London Sarsaparilla, and Willow Garret,

Gum, and of different descriptions.

ALSO,

100 hds Maryland and Virginia

Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the

West India markets.

R. T. HOOLE & CO.

May 22.

## Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now

opening at their Linen Store, on Royal street,

Opposite Mr. James Riddle,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,

brown Hollands, Platillas, and Tickledingers.

And darning, &c.

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dov-

ers, Sheetings, &c.

Also for Sale.

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson

Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 fath.

of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.

## BOTTLED BEER.

To-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if en-  
closed, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER

will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with

that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle,

to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping of-

fests will be executed on the shortest notice.

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

A few copies of the American

Gardener may be had at the Book-

Store of Robert Gray.

## For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP

ENTERPRISE,

Captain Colcord,

(A fine new vessel, about 300

hds. burthen.) One half the

cargo being engag'd, the balance

will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed

to Messrs. Logan, Lexon & Co. the usual ad-

vances will be made.

Wm. HODGSON.

June 6.

## FOR SALE,

ON CONWAY'S WHARF,

28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica

Spirits.

Apply to

Marsteller & Young.

June 5.

## JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and offers for sale,

20 quarter casks choice old Sherry

Wine, of the very best quality

40 do. Malt & Co.

20 boxes Fresh Teas

20 do. do. Chocolate

50 do. Spices & Candles

June 5.

## SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York,

50 barrels of RED POTATOES, of an extra

ordinary good kind, which I will sell now.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30.

## Spring Goods.

I. & M. SCHOLFIELD,

have just received,

A large and general assortment of GOODS,

suited to the season, which they will sell

at most reduced prices for cash only, or good

negociable notes.

consisting of the following articles,

VIZ.

## SUPERFINE CLOTHS

First class long nankin

Do. do. short do.

Do. blue do.

Cotton cloths

Gabba, batas

Cotton, saras

Plain and faced cambric

Do. and faced laces

Cross-hair'd, Italian silk

Shimbing muslins, assorted

Laced cambric, laces

Figured laces, laces

Do. and cross-hair'd muslins

Brown and white plattilles

String cambric, laces

Do. white, laces

German, lacing, in new & old

Brass, &c. to form muslins

Dimities, figured muslins, &c.

Cambric, muslins, &c. with various

Chintz, and India Woods,

Montgomery patterned muslins

Jeans, gaudies, &c.

Silk and kid gloves

Seasoned, assorted

English, twill & silk, assorted

# FOREIGN.

## TREATIES

AND

Diplomatic Papers of the Third Coalition.

Presented to the British Parliament, Jan. 28th, 1806.

### No. 1.—(Translation.)

Treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of all the Russias, signed at St. Petersburg, the 11th of April, 1805. In the name of the most holy and undivided trinity.

His majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated with the desire of restoring to Europe the peace, independence and happiness, of which it is deprived by the unbounded ambition of the French government, and the immoderate degree of influence which it is striving to arrogate to itself, have resolved to employ every means in their power to obtain this military end, and to prevent the renewal of similar disastrous circumstances; and they have named in consequence for the purpose of fixing and agreeing upon those measures which their magnanimous intentions may call for, viz. his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lord Grenville Leveson Gower, member of the parliament of the said united kingdom, one of his majesty's privy councillors and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Adam prince of Czartoryski, one of his privy councillors, member of the council of state, senator, adjunct minister of foreign affairs, member of the general direction of the schools, orator of the imperial university of Wilna and of its district, lieutenant of the grand prior of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Russian Catholic priory, and knight of the order of St. Anne, and commander of that of St. John of Jerusalem; and the Sieur Nicolas of Novossilzoff, his present chamberlain, adjunct minister of justice, charged with the examination of the projects presented to his majesty, and with other special commissions, president of the academy of sciences, member of the general direction of the schools, curator of the university of St. Petersburg, of its district, and knight of the order of St. Vladimir, who, after having verified and exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. As the state of suffering in which Europe is placed, demands speedy remedy, their majesties the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the emperor of all the Russias, have mutually agreed to consult upon the means of putting a stop thereto, without waiting for farther encroachments on the part of the French government. They have agreed in consequence to employ the most speedy and most efficacious means to form a general league of the states of Europe, and to engage them to accede to the present concert; and in order to accomplish the end proposed, to collect together a force which, independently of the succors furnished by his Britannic majesty, may amount to five hundred thousand effective men and to employ the same with energy, in order either to induce or compel the French government to agree to the re-establishment of peace and of the equilibrium of Europe.

Art. 2. The object of this league will be to carry into effect what is proposed by the present concert, namely:

(a) The evacuation of the country of Hanover and of the north of Germany.

(b) The establishment of the independence of the republics of Holland and Switzerland.

(c) The re-establishment of the king of Sardinia in Piedmont with as large an augmentation of the territory as circumstances will permit.

(d) The future security of the Kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the Island of Elba included by the French forces.

(e) The establishment of an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

Art. III. His Britannic majesty, in order to concur efficaciously on his side to the happy effects of the present concert, engages to contribute to the common efforts, by employing his forces both by sea & land, as well as his vessels adapted for transporting troops, in such manner as shall be determined.

ed upon in the general plan of operations; his majesty will moreover assist the different powers who shall accede thereto by subsidies, the amount of which will correspond to the respective forces which shall be employed; and in order that the said pecuniary resources may be proportioned in the manner most conducive to the general good, and to assist the powers in proportion to the exertions they may make to contribute to the common success, it is agreed that the subsidies (barring particular arrangements) shall be furnished in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, for each hundred thousand men of regular troops, and so on in proportion for a greater or smaller number, payable according to the conditions herein after specified.

Art. IV. The said subsidies shall be payable by instalments, from month to month, in proportion to the forces which each power shall employ in pursuance of its engagements, to combat the common enemy, and according to the official report of the armies employed at the opening of the campaign, and of the several reinforcements which may join them. An arrangement shall be made in conformity with the plan of operations, which shall be forthwith regulated as to the period when these subsidies shall begin to be paid, and in the mode and place of payment shall be settled so as to suit the convenience of each of the belligerent parties. His Britannic majesty will likewise be prepared to advance with the current year, a sum for putting the troops in motion. This sum shall be settled by particular arrangements to be entered into by each power who shall take part in this concert; but his said majesty understands that the whole of the sum to be furnished to any power within the current year, as well on account of the said advance for the monthly subsidies, is in no case to exceed the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, for every hundred thousand men.

Art. V. The high contracting parties agree that the different members of the league shall respectively be permitted to retain accredited persons with the commanders in chief of the different armies to carry on the correspondence, and to attend to the military operations.

Art. VI. Their majesties agree, that in the event of a league being formed, such as is pointed out in the first article, they will not make peace with France but by the common consent of all the powers who shall become parties in the said league; and also that the continental powers shall not recall their forces before the peace; moreover, his Britannic majesty engages to continue to pay the subsidies during the continuance of the war.

Art. VII. The present concert which is mutually acknowledged by the high contracting parties to be equally valid and binding as the most solemn treaty, shall be ratified by his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within the space of ten weeks, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed the seal of their arms. Done at St. Petersburg 30th March, 11th April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

(L. S.) Granville Leveson Gower.  
(L. S.) Adam Prince Czartoryski.  
(L. S.) Nicolas De Novossilzoff.

No. 1.—(A.)—(Translation.)

First separate article of the treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April, 30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias having made known to his Britannic majesty the arrangements with their majesties the emperor of Germany and the king of Sweden, his Britannic majesty engages to fulfil his stipulations of the present treaty of concert towards each of those powers, if, in the space of four months reckoning from the day of the signature of the present instrument, both those powers, or one of them, shall have caused their forces to act against France by virtue of the engagements they have taken with his majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done

at St. Petersburg, this 11th April, 30th March, in the year 1805.

(L. S.) Granville Leveson Gower,  
(L. S.) Adam Prince Czartoryski,  
(L. S.) Nicholas De Novossilzoff.

### No. 1.—(B.)—(Translation.)

Fourth separate article of the treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of Russia signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

The collecting of five hundred thousand active men, mentioned in Article I. of the treaty of concert signed this day, not being so convenient as it is desirable, their majesties have agreed that it should be carried into execution as soon as it should be possible to oppose to France in an active force of four hundred thousand men, composed in the following manner, Austria to supply 250,000 men, Russia not less than 150,000 men, independent of the levies made by her in Albania, in Greece, &c. and the remainder of the four hundred thousand will be made up by the troops of Naples, Hanover, Sardinia, and others.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done at St. Petersburg this 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.  
(L. S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.  
(L. S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSILZOFF.

### No. 1.—(C.)—(Translation.)

Fifth separate article of the treaty of concert between his majesty and the emperor of Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, 11th April—30th March, 1805.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russias engages also to march as soon as possible an army of not less than fifty thousand men to the frontiers of Austria, and also another of not less than eighty thousand men to the Prussian frontier, to be ready to co-operate with the said courts in the proportion established by the treaty of concert signed this day, and to support them respectively in case they should be attacked by France, who might suppose they to be engaged in some negotiation tending towards an object contrary to their views; but it is understood, that independently of the one hundred and fifteen thousand men which his imperial majesty of all the Russias will cause to act against the French, he will keep bodies of reserve and observation upon his frontiers.

It is moreover agreed that as the forces promised by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias shall, in part, quit the frontiers of his empire, his Britannic majesty will pay them the subsidies at the rate established by the present treaty of concert, until the return of the said forces to their homes; and moreover, the equivalent of 3 months of subsidies as a premium in case of campaign.

The Russian troops already stationed at the Seven Islands, or which may be intended to be transported thither will not enjoy the advantage of the subsidies and of the *premier rôle en campagne*, stipulated in the present article, before the day of their leaving the Seven Islands to commence their operations against the French. This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the treaty of concert signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In witness whereof we the undersigned by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate article, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms. Done at St. Petersburg, the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

(L. S.) Granville Leveson Gower.  
(L. S.) Adam Prince Czartoryski.  
(L. S.) Nicolas De Novossilzoff.

### BCSTO N. June 6.

## ON THE ELECTION OF A GOVERNOR.

Yesterday the committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, made the following report to the senate:

The committee of both houses, appointed to examine the returns of votes from the several towns, districts and plantations in this commonwealth, for governor and lieutenant governor.

### REPORT.

That they have carefully examined all the returns of votes from the several towns, districts and plantations in this commonwealth, after revising and correcting a schedule herewith reported, intituled, "Votes for governor and lieutenant governor, 27th election, 1806," they find the whole number of votes contained therein for governor to be seventy five thousand two hundred and seventeen; and the whole number of votes for lieutenant governor to be seventy three thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Your committee report, that a number of said returns appear to have been altered,

either in the words or figures which give the number of votes, set against the name of each person; nevertheless, there is no reason to believe that said returns have been fraudulently altered; and they report as their opinion, that they ought to remain on each schedule. The committee then give a long list of inaccuracies, and there say.

Your committee report, That when said schedule shall be rectified and amended as aforesaid, the whole number of votes for governor will be 73,410, and that 36,708 will be necessary to make a choice. That no person is as a majority of votes for governor.

That his excellency Caleb Strong, esq. who had 36,692; the hon. James Sullivan, esq. who had 36,031; James Sullivan, esq. Heath, esq. who had 85 votes are the four persons who had the highest number of votes, as the candidates for the office of governor.

And your committee report, That when said schedule shall be rectified and amended as aforesaid, the whole number of votes for lieutenant governor will be seventy-one thousand and eight hundred and seven. Necessary to make a choice, thirty-five thousand nine hundred and four.

That the hon. William Heath has thirty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty, for lieutenant governor, and is chosen.

Mr. Dauban moved, that the consideration should be commenced, and such parts only postponed as gentlemen should say they wished for further light upon. Mr. Howe was in favor of this motion. But it was replied, that without examination it was difficult to know what to oppose and what to admit. Mr. Hill was in favor of proceeding with the discussion.

Mr. Phillips said, as the question was, whether the Legislature should choose a governor, or confirm the choice of the people; it was proper that the legislature should proceed with caution and delicacy, in ascertaining that this was a case in which that power devolved upon them. He moved, that to-morrow, [this day,] 10 o'clock, be assigned for taking up the report. Negatived; yeas 19, nays 20.

A motion for 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was then put and carried; yeas 21, nays 18.

Mr. Smith moved that the returns should be returned to the custody of the committee; but this motion was superseded by a motion that they should be placed in the hands of the clerk for the inspection of the members.

### AFTERNOON.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and took into consideration the report of the committee on the votes for governor.

Mr. Howe moved the acceptance of the report.

Mr. Otis moved it should be read in portions; and the president proceeded to read it so accordingly.

When the part which relates to the votes of Isleborough was read, Mr. Gore moved that the votes of Caleb Strong (or Caleb Strong as he was known it was) should be taken from the scattering votes, and placed in the column for Caleb Strong. On this question the yeas were 19, nays 20. All the federal members voting in the affirmative and all the democratic members in the negative. A similar vote was taken on the votes of Davis town for Caleb Strong, and decided by the same votes.

Previous to these questions being taken, Mr. Titcomb read a list of thirty-one instances, wherein Mr. Sullivan's name was variously spelt, and yet the votes were placed in the column under the name of that gentleman. The number of votes in these cases were 1910.

Mr. Otis then remarked that as gentlemen appeared willing to reject returns for an incorrectness of a letter in spelling, he moved that the votes of the plantation of Davis town, should be altogether rejected, being returned for "Davis town in the county of Hancock," and there being no county of that name. Negatived, 19, 20.

When the paragraph respecting Belfast was read, Mr. Bliss moved that the scattered votes should be rejected. Negatived, 19, 20.

Mr. Phillips moved that the votes for James Sullivan in Lyon, should be placed in Mr. Sullivan's column. Negatived, 19, 20.

Mr. Otis moved that the return from Parsonsfield should be rejected, it appearing on the face thereof not to have been sealed up according to the constitution. This motion was superseded by a motion to adjourn, which was carried and the Senate adjourned about nine o'clock, after several motions to adjourn previously made had been unsuccessful. The report was resumed this morning.

There was considerable debate on several motions. They were advocated by Mr. Gore, Otis, Titcomb, Phillips, Hill and Ulmer.

NORFOLK, June 6. Arrived, British brig Brothers, Johnstone, Richardson, from this port, bound out 11 days.

The brig *Caledonian*, Dickson, 37 days from Liverpool, the *City Point*, 30 days for this port. The *Martha Bland* sailed the 20th of April for Liverpool.

A French *tricella* from Barracoa, lately employed to be the *Clipper* of Baltimore, bound home; the *Martha Bland*, and after having her captain wounded about 20 of her men killed, struck to the Americans did not wish to take her, as she was left "to manage her own way," and had got into a very crippled condition.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser

### THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in London, to their correspondent in Chancery.

In consequence of war between this country and Prussia, and the blockade of Hanover, &c. by our ships of war, the market of Holland for colonial produce, may be expected to be considerable, as the chief supplies of Europe, Germany, &c. must be derived from Holland, the ports of which have been the property of our government in the general blockade. On the other hand the hostile conduct of Prussia towards this country, and her having commenced hostilities even with Sweden, presents again the prospect of a continental war, and has had a most severe effect upon our cotton market.

The democrats are not a crew for commerce; they furnish some food for party. They knew the French *Rochefort* squadron, late cruise, took and burnt from ten to fifteen neutral vessels, several of which were American; yet these bawlers have made no complaint of the subject; not a lisp. With them, *Brute* and *Mr. Jefferson* dice, is always Boston Cen-

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The following remarks conclude a speech made by Mr. Fox, in the British House of Commons, in defence of the plans of Mr. Windham. After giving generally the arguments of the opposition.

"Mr. Fox proceeded to the pro-  
pore us; and looking to our situation, compared with that of the formidable  
army with whom we had to contend, we  
an ally in Europe to strike a single  
force, even beyond what could be  
with facility. He feared there would  
be entertained of speedily  
such a peace as might relieve us  
the necessity of keeping up that force  
if neither peace could be obtained upon  
terms, nor means found by  
circumscribe the enemy within  
the limits, the country must come to a  
dreadful option; either we must live  
ourselves up within our insular situation  
doing all interference with the Con-

Dominion of Britanno, or we must continue the struggle  
up hill, with the best prospects our  
exertions could afford, of ultimately  
bringing the contest to an honorable  
Our situation was such, that whatever  
expense might be, we must have a  
army somewhere; in case of invasion  
which he was one of those who  
think very probable, we should be  
defended by a powerful marine.

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re 1910.

en remarked that as gentle- willing to reject returns for s of a letter in spelling, he e votes of the plantation of should be altogether rejected, turned for "Davis-town in Iacock," and there being no name. Negated, 19, 20.

paragraph respecting Belfast.

Bliss moved that the oca-

should be rejected. Negated,

oved that the votes for

in Lync, should be placed

n's column. Negated, 19,

0.

oved that the return from

ould be rejected, it appear-

thereof not to have been

rding to the constitution.

was superceded by a motion

ich was carried and the Se-

about nine o'clock, after so

to adjourn previously made, successful. The report w-

is morning.

There was considerable debate on these several motions. They were advocated by Messrs. Gore, Otis, Titcomb, Phillips of Birmingham and Bliss—opposed by Messrs. Dana, Hill and Ulmer.

NORFOLK, June 6.

Arrived, British brig Brothers, Johnston, 44 days from Whitehaven. In long. 52, spoke ship Caledonian, Richardson, from this port, bound to Plymouth out 11 days.

Ship Caledonian, Dickson, 37 days from Belfast. The brig Martha Bland sailed the same day from Liverpool, for City Point—Left at Liverpool, the brig Wheeler, Beeson, to fail in 14 days for this port. In the Caledonian came 21 Passengers.

Sch. Alliance, Rock, 48 hours from New York.

The barque Petersburg, Davis, arrived at Cork after a passage of 33 days, and sailed the 20th of April for Liverpool.

A French felucca from Barracoa, lately fell in with two armed American schooners, one of them supposed to be the Eclipse of Baltimore from St. Domingo, bound home ; the felucca engaged the schooners, and after having her captain wounded, and about 20 of her men killed, struck to them ; but as the Americans did not wish to take possession of her, she was left "to manage her own affairs in her own way," and had got into Baracoa in a very crippled condition.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in London, to their correspondent in Charleston, dated April 12.

"In consequence of war between this country and Prussia, and the blockade of Hamburg, Bremen, &c. by our ships of war, the markets in Holland for colonial produce, may be expected to advance considerably, as the chief supplies for the south of Europe, Germany, &c. must now be derived from Holland, the ports of which country government have seen the propriety of not including in the general blockade. On the other hand, the hostile conduct of Prussia towards this country, and her having commenced hostilities even against Sweden, presents again the prospect of a general continental war, and has had a most severe effect upon our cotton market."

The democrats care not a straw for commerce, and it furnishes some food for party clamour. They knew the French Rochefort squadron, on a late cruise, took and burnt from 10 to eighteen total vessels, several of which were American ; yet these bawlers have made no complaints on the subject ; not a lisp. With them, who ever Duke and Mr. Jefferson does, is always right.

Boston Centinel.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The following remarks conclude a Speech made by Mr. Fox, in the British house of Commons, in defence of the military plans of Mr. Windham. After noticing generally the arguments of opposition.

"Mr. Fox proceeded to the prospect before us ; and looking to our situation, as compared with that of the formidable enemy with whom we had to contend, without any ally in Europe to strike a single blow for us, he owned that he should be disposed to recommend an increase of our public force, even beyond what could be borne with facility. He feared there were no hopes to be entertained of speedily attaining such a peace as might relieve us from the necessity of keeping up that force. But if neither peace could be obtained upon honorable terms, nor means found by force to circumscribe the enemy within reasonable limits, the country must come to this dreadful option ; either we must lock ourselves up within our insular situation, abandoning all interference with the Continent, *Divisus orbe Britannus*,

or we must continue the struggle fighting up hill, with the best prospects our means and exertions could afford, of ultimately bringing the contest to an honorable issue. Our situation was such, that whatever the expense might be, we must have a British army somewhere ; in case of invasion, which we were, one of those who did not think very probable, we should be likewise defeated by a powerful marine. However, supposing invasion to take place, he reproached the idea of being panic struck by any apprehension on that head. It was not by fears of this kind, or keeping himself upon his defence within his own territory, that the present ruler of France, had effected his triumphs.

Defended at sea by our navy, and at home, to which he certainly looked as the first object, by a numerous and brave army, backed by a gallant, loyal population, he saw nothing for which to fear in the issue of a final contest, even upon English ground. And if he looked to Ireland, he saw there a population of as brave and loyal people as on earth, who, if measures were but adopted to conciliate their feelings and

attachment, would give to his majesty a source for recruiting his armies, unequalled on the same number of acres, in the dominions of any prince in Europe."

Lambert's calculations for finding a first Meridian for the United States.

Several gentlemen of astronomical science engaged themselves in making observations at Washington City on an occultation of one of the Pleiades, the brightest star in that constellation by the Moon. The appearances were noted on the evening of October 20th, 1804, by Abraham Bradley, esq. assistant post master general ; Mr. Seth Pease, a clerk in the general post office, and the Rev. David Wiley, principal of an academy in Georgetown. Upon the data found by these observers, Mr. William Lambert has entered into a series of calculations for ascertaining therefrom the latitude north of the Equator and the longitude west of Greenwich Observatory in England, of the Capitol at Washington. These were published at Washington by Mr. Way, near the latter part of 1805, in about 50 pages 4to. Mr. Lambert enumerates the various modes of finding the longitude of places on the earth's surface, by observing the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites ; by taking the distance between the sun and the moon or between the moon & a fixed star ; by means of a solar eclipse ; and by the occultation of a known fixed star by the moon. He gives a preference to the result obtained by the two latter of these methods notwithstanding the tediousness of calculating the parallaxes in latitude and longitude, and the errors which may arise from the use of a great number of figures in the computation.

The longitude of the capitol, intended as a first meridian for the United States, is found by Mr. L. to be 5 hours, 7 minutes, and 33 seconds in time, or 76° 53' 44" in distance west from the meridian of Greenwich, computed according to observations by the parallaxes. The longitude by the mean of other calculations, he finds it to be 76° 54' 3-35 W. equal to 5h. 7m. 36. 23. sec. in time. But on the former he has the most reliance, and considers it a near approximation to the truth.

This modest and meritorious astronomer invites other gentlemen of science to co-operate with him in this work, and assist in fixing a first meridian for the nation on sure principles. And in order to aid the sciences of geography and navigation by celestial observations, he announces to our astronomers the eclipse of the sun, which will happen on the 16th of June, 1806. This will be total in those parts of the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. as are situated between lat. 41° 25' and 42° 55' N. and central at or near the city of Hudson. It is to be hoped such an excellent opportunity will be improved to the uttermost by all those who have the means of making observations.—The professors in colleges and universities, and gentlemen of science and fortune, may easily make arrangements for the event, on being informed to long beforehand of the time and places for observing it to the best advantage.

[N. Y. Am. Citizen.]

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

We have been favoured with the loan of a valuable English production entitled, "An Inquiry into the state of the Nation at the commencement of the present administration." Its author is avowedly hostile to the policy of the late British minister, particularly with regard to the continental alliances. Under this head he proceeds in a perspicuous manner to trace back to its causes the unfortunate failure of the third Coalition. The facts and arguments which he produces, evince that he has had ample access to the highest sources of political information ; and that he has viewed with a clear and steady eye, the operating causes of the present calamitous situation of all Europe.

So far back as eighteen hundred & three the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, had yielded to the influence of British representations and determined on hostility to France, but as the author indignant remarks, "By a consummation of headlong impatience, the execution of the enterprise was attempted before time was given to obtain a definitive answer from Prussia, whether favorable or adverse to the views of the league. What shall we say then, if it appears, that far from waiting until Prussia had become favourably disposed, she had become favourably disposed, the allies did not even suspend their measures until she had given a positive answer—that far from waiting to ascertain whether Prussia meant to join them or remain neutral, they rushed into the war before they knew whether she was to remain neutral, or to take part with France ?"

But that part of the present work which most interests this country, is that which treats the relations of England with the few powers which have preserved a strict neutrality particularly with the United States—"the chief," adds the writer, "Indeed the only considerable nation of this description." The doctrine of the British in relation to neutral trade is here discussed, not so much on the point of propriety and right, as to its policy. As we mean to lay

before our readers the whole of this article on this subject, we shall at present forbear making any extracts from it.

The pamphlet next treats of the right assumed by the British of searching all American vessels at sea, and impressing the British seamen found in them. This right he contends, does not belong to, nor can it with justice be exercised by the nation. "Do we mean then," exclaims he, "to deny our sailors alone, of all classes of the people a right to leave the country, and seek employment in the territories of friendly powers ?

It is hurtful to the commerce of the country, that artisans should go to America and Russia, and we have various laws on our statute book, the fruits of a mistaken policy, framed with a view of preventing such an emigration. But no one can propose, at the present day, to extend such prohibitions, and still less was it ever in contemplation, to reclaim the artisans who had actually gone away and settled in foreign countries. A sailor working in an American ship, is only in the predicament of a farmer cultivating an American plantation, and the search of the ship for the purpose of seizing the sailor, would be an act of as violent aggression, as the search of the country for the seizure of the farmer. The only difference between the cases is, that we happen to have the power in the farmer, and not in the latter." On this subject we shall hereafter give this article also at full length.

The general contents of this pamphlet cannot fail of interesting the American reader. From the drift of its reasoning, we are led to make this single, but to us important inference, that being the production of a pen evidently in the service of the present English cabinet, the public will be enabled, by a perusal of its contents, to judge of the views and disposition of that ministry towards this country ; and we are happy to say, from a hasty glance at its pages, that it breathes no sentiments towards us but those of conciliation and perfect good will.

PYRAMIDS.—Maupertius says, men have very justly reckoned those prodigious masses of earth and stone among the wonders of the world ; nevertheless, their use appears to us very trivial, or is unknown. The Egyptians seem to have been more desirous of erecting wonders than of communicating instruction. It is, however, scarce probable, that these enormous pyramids were solely intended to entomb a dead body ; they contain, perhaps the most extraordinary monuments of the history and sciences of Egypt. About nine hundred years ago, a curious Caliph, it is said, after much labor, at last discovered a small passage leading to a hall in which is still to be seen a marble chest, or kind of coffin. But how small a part doth this occupy in such an edifice ? Is it not highly probable that it contains many other things ?

The use of gun-powder renders the blowing up of one of the pyramids a matter of no difficulty at present ; and the Grand Seigneur would readily give that permission to a king of France, who should express the smallest curiosity to have it done. I should however have been much better pleased had the king of Egypt employed the millions of men, who reared those pyramids in the air, in digging cavities in the earth, of a depth answerable to the marvellous we find in the works of those princes. We know nothing of the interior of the earth. Our deepest mines scarce penetrate to the shell. Could we get at the kernel it is probable we should find matter very different from that which we know, & meet with some extraordinary phenomena. That force, about which there has been so many disputes, and which, supposing it lodged in all bodies, serve so well to explain nature, is only known by experiment made on the surface of the earth ; it were much to be wished that its phenomena could be examined in such deep cavities.

From Armstrong's Sketches.

OF LUCK.

That sensible, or at least that plausible, old saying *Quisquis sit fortune faber est*, which in plain English means that every man is the carpenter or bricklayer of his own fortune, is not to be admitted without a great many exceptions ; for luck, good or bad, will every now and then be meddling, in what regards the prosperity of such reptiles, such vile worms, as some humble philosophers are pleased to reckon the race of human kind.

*Fortuna favet fortibus ; fortune favors the brave*, says another. A third says, *Fortuna favet fatis ; fortune favors fools*. This last observation seems to have more examples in its favor than both the other two. For fools and weak people, they say,

are generally remarkable for good luck ; But though fortune interferences ever so evidently in their favor, few of them have the generosity or gratitude to own it ; ascribing their success entirely to their own superior merit.

OF BLASPHEMY.

There is a set of vain crazy mortals, I was going to say half-witted fellows, but that would be too great a compliment : fools, that attempt to fine by talking blasphemy. God God ! it would be a small triumph to outshine all those geniuses in that file. If the thunder at least as little as any of those innocent reprobates ; but I cannot be so stupidly ungrateful, as to inflict the adorable author of my being and all the pleasures of my life. These surely needs very little wit to indicate the ideal God of the vulgar ; who conceive the stupendous Creator of the universe ; the Almighty Spirit, who has produced every thing that is good, great, and beautiful ; to be a tiny, ill-tempered old man, with a long red side.

After all, to give the devil his due ; a knave, who is always at bottom a fool, as indeed most of us are, is of all animals the least unpardonable for complaining of his Maker.

OF VULGAR ERRORS.

*Præterit oculis auro. Is this a just reproof ? Pray what animal is so troublesome or dangerous as a fool, whether he is your enemy or your friend ?*

Why are magnanimity and meekness, wit and wisdom, supposed such extraordinary combinations ? Good sense is surely the solid foundation of true wit ; & the true magnanimity is above all the little turbulence of passion : which is sometimes styled to designate fear.

A bad heart is by some people supposed almost inseparable from an idle head. It is quite the contrary : for where the heart is safe the head is never found. A fool may be honest ; but the most plausible knave never yet possessed a sound understanding. In a word, the less moral a man is the nearer he approaches to an ass.

OF CIVILITY.

A few days ago, upon accidentally opening an old book, I found the following reflection : "In civility is not a vice of the soul, but the effect of many vices ; of ridiculous vanity, of ignorance, idleness, flippancy, giddiness, contempt of others, of ill nature, and jealousy."

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue-Store

A great variety of valuable

BOOKS.

P. G. Marsteller.

Jan. 12.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

DAVID P. DEWEES,

Has for sale, at his BOTTLING CELLAR, on Prince Street, Hare's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale, in bottles, of a superior quality. He has fitted up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of such as may favor him with their custom and will be happy to serve them.

John 12.

dzw

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Alexander Smith & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having accounts or claims, are requested to bring them in for settlement ; and those indebted, to pay immediately unto Alexander Smith, who is duly authorized to settle all transactions relative to the said partnership.

Alexander Smith, James Smith.

June 14. (12)

**FOR SALE,**  
Kanhaway Land, of the first quality: One thousand acres, lying on Duck Creek, which is a branch of Elk River into which it empties about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the Great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—singly watered—Duck Creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway Court-House; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and promises to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.

Thomas Davis.  
Alexandria, 7th June.

**THOMAS TAYLOR,**  
Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Philadelphia, and brought with him a quantity of his

**New invented Liquid for the destroying of Bugs,**

Being the best ever yet invented, as it not only destroys them but prevents others from harboring in the place any more where you have dressed with the liquid. This liquid has a very pleasant smell, and not the least danger in using it.—Made and prepared by Thomas Taylor, near the first turnpike gate, Germantown road, Philadelphia—

Of whom may be had,

His Patent Liquid Blacking for Boots and Shoes.

Sold by appointment, with directions for using it, by Mr. John Wray, No. 12, Market Market, Baltimore; and Mr. Duffey, Comb-maker, Royal-street, Alexandria.

June 7. N. B. A good allowance to those who take a quantity.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

**PURSUANT** to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of Thomas Atwood Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potowmack river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 23d day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, W. C. Selden, Commissioners.

April 22.

**THE** Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to persons such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.  
April 24.

The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas Atwood Diggs, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Diggs, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Diggs.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dft

**POSTPONEMENT.**

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, part of that tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Accoquine Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 12 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

June 4. Phineas Janney, Andrew Scholfield.

We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 21st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold.

P. J. & A. S.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

**For the Convenience of Families,**  
(If sufficient encouragement is afforded)

**EDWARD LEE,**  
Baker, Royal-street, near Gadsby's;

**WILL** commence on Monday next, the 9th instant, and continue during the summer months every day from 12 o'clock, in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to bake in the best manner, such dishes as may be sent to him, consisting either of meats, pies, puddings, &c. and bread, on terms that will be considered moderate.

\*\* Very nice Rusk, every evening at 5 o'clock.

**Loaf Bread** baking continued as usual.

June 4. eo4w

**PUBLIC SALE.**

By virtue of a deed of trust from David Wilson Scott and Elizabeth his wife, to the subscriber, for securing the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to J. Fish Faxon and Co. will be sold, at public auction, for ready money, on MONDAY, the 20th day of this month, on the premises, the two story framed House with the lot of Ground, fronting 37 feet on Prince street, near the corner of Washington street, in which Mr. Scott now lives. Also, a vacant lot adjoining, fronting 20 feet on Prince street, and running back 100 feet to a 10 foot alley. Also, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Columbus streets, fronting 60 feet on Duke street, and running back 88 feet to a ten foot alley. Also, a lot of ground on the corner of Duke and Water streets, fronting 54 feet on Duke, and 66 feet on Water street.

G. DENEALE, Trustee.

June 7. 2aw16

**PUBLIC SALE.**

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises,

The Watchouse and Lot lately occupied by the subscriber, at the north west corner of King and Water streets; the Lot fronts 35 feet on King street and about 80 feet on Water street—the Warehouse is of wood, 3 stories high, about 35 feet square, fronting each of the said streets, and has an extensive shed or back building. The above property being mortgaged to secure my endorser on my accommodation note in the bank of Alexandria, any payments which will satisfy said bank, will be received for the purchase money, and the purchaser receive a good title.

David Wilson Scott.

June 7. 2aw16

**NOTICE.**

SUCH of the creditors of John Hickman and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to manifest the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co., duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementon.

June 7. 2aw16

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

In pursuance of a deed of trust from Benjamin Talbot, now deceased, late of Fairfax county, to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain debt due from the said Talbot to Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch, of the town of Alexandria and district of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of July next, a certain tract of LAND, situated on the head waters of Piney Branch, in the said county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Mellan, and about two and a half miles from Fairfax court house; containing 324 and a half acres, together with all the improvements, buildings, &c. thereon; being the same tract of land on which the said Talbot lately resided, and now in possession of his widow.

Sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

David Stuart.

June 2. 2aw2d

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payment to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

**JOHN WATTS,**

ALEXANDRIA;

Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of

**SPRING GOODS,**

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.

**Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose**

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins

3 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undressed Ginghams

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambries

Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin

India Book Muslin

White and colored Cambries

Plain and figured Leno Muslin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapes and Lutestrings

London Chintzes and Calicos

White and colored Jean

Cambrie Dimities

First chop Long Neckens

Marseilles Jean and Muslin Waitcoating

Brown and Scarlet Bandances

Real Madras Handkerchiefs

3 4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Ruffles Sheetings

White and brown Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Caffiness

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillas

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Tickledongs

White and brown Drills

Bed Dicing

Apron and Shirting Checks

Waldron's Glafs and Cradling Snythes

Weeding Hues afforted in casks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6. eo4w

**Plaister Paris & Lime—afloat.**

100 tons Plaister Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerboon Garrah

Imperial, TEAS,

Young Hyson } of the latest importations.

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks Bellona Gunpowder

10 casks Fig Wine

In Store,

Prime Beek and Pork

Russia and Ravens Dark

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas

Muscovado Sugar

Casks Claret and Madeira Wine

200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

May 21. d

**TUNIS CRAVEN,**

Has just received by the latest arrivals a band

some assortment of

**SPRING GOODS,**

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Mull Muslins

Diagonal laced and pequet ditto

Cut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do.

Plain and figured leno

Pequet-erape

Plain cambric, jaconet and mull muslins

Plain & colored hair-corded cambrie

India & British book muslin

Do. do. handkerchiefs

Leno veils

Lace cambric and tambored mull shawls

Honey-comb and imperial satin do.

Undressed ginghams, chinzes and calicos

Silk and cotton chambrays

Italian Mantuas